

A new gall-forming Species of *Glycaspis* (Homoptera: Spondyliaspidae) from *Eucalyptus obliqua*

K. M. MOORE

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Glycaspis (*Synglycaspis*) *cameloides* sp.n., nymphs of which form galls on foliage of *Eucalyptus obliqua* L'Herit. in South Australia, is described.

K. M. Moore, Prospect Street, Statue Bay, Yeppoon, Australia 4703; manuscript received 16 October 1984, accepted for publication 20 February 1985.

INTRODUCTION

Galls formed by a species of *Glycaspis* (*Synglycaspis*) occurred in large numbers on *Eucalyptus obliqua* L'Herit. throughout the Adelaide Hills, South Australia, particularly on new growth produced following the bushfires of 1983 (personal communication, G. S. Taylor, May 1984).

Two adult male specimens of *Glycaspis* Taylor bred from galls collected at Uraidla, some 15km west of Adelaide, were forwarded for identification.

With this new species here described, the subgenus *Synglycaspis* now includes 19 gall-forming species.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION

Glycaspis (*Synglycaspis*) *cameloides* sp.n.

Figs 1-3

Types. Holotype ♂ on slide labelled Uraidla, S.A., 18 iv 1984, G. S. Taylor, ex gall, *E. obliqua*. Paratype, 1 slide of a single wholemount male with same label data as the holotype. Specimens are lodged with the Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra, A.C.T.

General colour: males pale yellow with genitalia darker yellow. Female specimens and galls not seen. Aedeagus and claspers as in Figs 1-3. Length of aedeagus 0.281mm (2 specimens).

Notes. The phyletic position of *G. cameloides* is in the *brunosa* group of gall-forming species (Moore, 1983).

The morphology of the aedeagus which bears a distinctive medio-dorsal hump (Fig. 1) readily separates this species from all other gall-formers in *Synglycaspis*.

G. cameloides appears to be nearest to *G. morgani* Moore in the general shape of the claspers, but approaches both *G. cellula* Moore and *G. morgani* in the shape and size of the large inner spine on the claspers (Fig. 2).

A single male specimen with genitalia dissected, on a slide labelled 'Nat. Bot. Gdns. A.C.T., 12 Nov. 1981, S. Donaldson, *Euc. macrorhyncha*' also bears a similar medio-dorsal prominence on the aedeagus, but this specimen is not included in the Type material of *G. cameloides* as further material from *E. macrorhyncha* needs to be studied. The length of the aedeagus of this specimen is 0.274mm, and the remainder of the specimen is held with two female specimens in ethanol in tube labelled as above plus 'genit. on slide A'.

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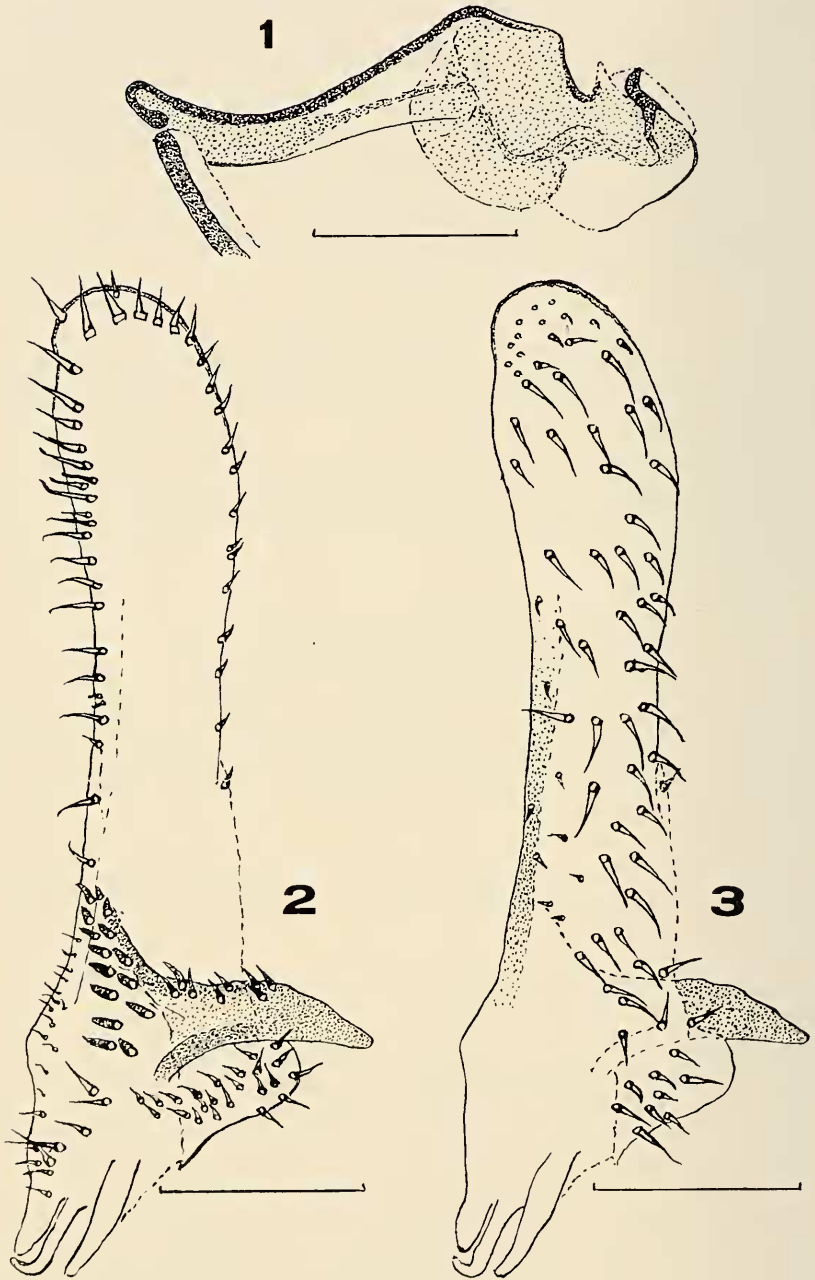
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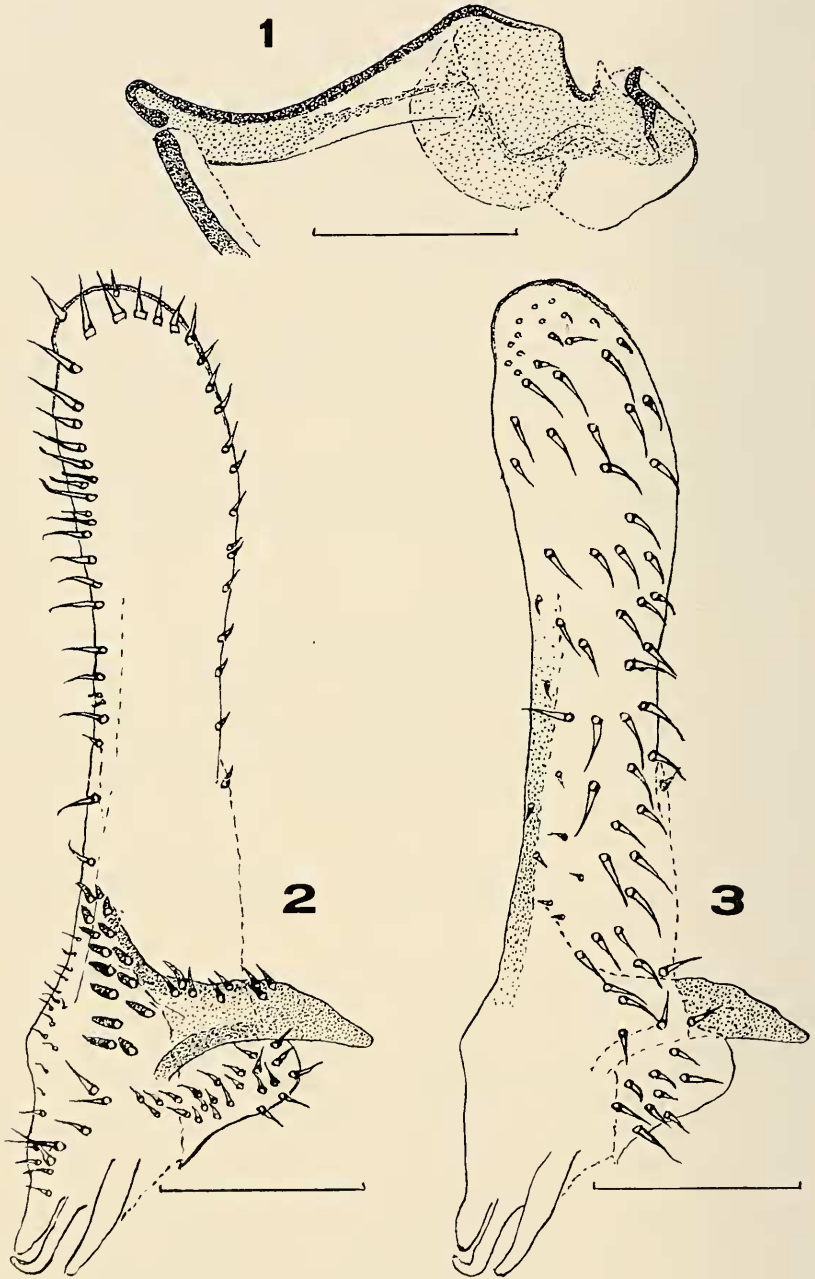
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Figs 1-3. Aedeagus and claspers of *Glycaspis cameloides* sp.n. (Scale lines 0.1mm). 1. Aedeagus. 2. Internal face of claspers. 3. External face of claspers.



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Etymology. *camelus* (L.) = a camel; the suffix *-oides* = likeness of form.

Reference

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